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which it would seem possible to comfound it is a form of *Dicranum fulvum*, Hook., which grows in precisely similar situations, is often of the same blackish green color, and otherwise presents a somewhat similar appearance; but that is always more robust, and has the leaves more crowded, usually nearly or quite twice as long, gradually tapering from a lanceolate more concave base, more crisped when dry, and less spreading when moist, margins never thickened nor recurved, and perfectly entire (always?) towards the base, areolation above nearly similar but towards the base more enlarged and oval, at the basal angles more inflated—the inflated patch more distinctly defined, costa a little stouter and less distinctly or not at all striate-lamellated, “male flower terminal,” etc.

§ 76. **New Fungi found at New Field, New Jersey, by J. B. ELLIS.**

(Continued from Vol. V., No. 11.)

9. **Agaricus** (*Armillaria*) **nardosmius**, *n. sp.*—On the ground in oak and pine woods, September, October. Pileus 3' or more across, mottled brown—flesh firm, white, thick and compact in the disk but suddenly thinning out near the margin which on this account soon withers—cuticle thick, tough, separable—lamellae unequal, rather crowded, subventricose, attached, with a shallow sinus, about $\frac{3}{4}$ ' broad—stem solid, of fibrous texture, white within—sheathed below by the dark brown velvet-like veil which terminates above in a narrow, spreading, jagged-edged ring, fibrose-squamulose above, about 3' long and $\frac{1}{2}$ ' thick, not bulbous. Spores subglobose, .00025' in diameter.

The surface of the pileus is smooth to the touch and soft but variegated with patches of appressed hairs, which appear as if dried down upon it after having been wet. The fresh plant has an aromatic smell like spikenard. First observed in 1873, and found each season since in the same locality. The upper surface of the ring has a pale lilac tint.

10. **Agaricus** (*Clytocybe*) **auratocephalus** *n. sp.*—Pileus obtuse-conic, expanding to convex, with a fleshy umbo, surface smooth but of fibrous texture, and at length more or less rimose-striate. About $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches broad—lamellae broad ($\frac{1}{4}$ ') ventricose, fleshy, subsinuate with a decurrent tooth, not crowded, becoming orange-red in drying—stem usually compressed and crooked, attenuate at both ends, hollow, smooth, brittle, as is the whole plant, 3'–4' long, $\frac{1}{4}$ ' thick. Spores about .0004' long, short oblong, somewhat irregular in shape.

Gregarious and subcespitose, in swampy ground, July. Whole plant golden yellow, when fresh has a strong peculiar smell, especially when drying. The lamellae become glaucous pulverulent.

11. **Agaricus** (*Entoloma*) **indigoferus**, *n. sp.*—Pileus 3'–4' across, convex-plane, rivulose, indigo blue fading out at length more or less, flesh white, very thin towards the margin—lamellae hardly crowded, sinuate emarginate, white, becoming flesh color, at length becoming ventricose and separating from the stem, which is solid, brittle, fibrillose, white, more or less tinged with blue, tomentose at base, 2'–3' long, $\frac{1}{4}$ '– $\frac{1}{2}$ ' thick. Spores dull flesh color very irregular, .0004'.

Gregarious or subcespitose. Among moss in the swamp.

August. Distinguished from *A. cyaneus*, *Pk.*, by its larger size, smooth stem and rivulose pileus.

12. *Agaricus* (*Collybia*) *conigenoides*, *n. sp.*—On decaying fruit cones of *Magnolia*, August, September. Pileus thin carnose, convex-plane, $\frac{1}{4}$ across or less, not umbonate, pellucid-striate, white, becoming yellowish, and like the slender stem, covered with a minute pubescence—lamellae free, *not crowded*, 9–12 entire, the others shorter, white becoming yellowish, margins pubescent. Stem slender, one inch long with a strigose rooting base, remaining white above for sometime. The pubescence of the lamellae is of a peculiar nature, consisting of narrowly elliptical bodies about .0015' long and partly imbedded in the substance of the lamellae, but easily separating on carefully crushing a fragment on the slide of the microscope and floating out entirely free from the substance of the lamellae. These narrowly elliptic or fusiform bodies are of the same character as the pubescence on the hymenium of the *Paxillus* described in this paper. This may perhaps be considered as a mere var. of *Ag. conigenus*, *Pk.*, but seems sufficiently distinct. I first observed it three years ago.

13. *Paxillus pubescens*, *n. sp.*—Pileus carnose, convex, covered with a brownish, rather thin and tough, smooth, separable, viscose cuticle, becoming dull red when dry, 1'–2' across—flesh yellowish compact in the disk, thinning out abruptly towards the margin. Lamellae adnate decurrent, not crowded, with a few shorter ones around the margin, and covered like the interspaces with a short, erect, scattering, ark colored pubescence. Stem solid, rather attenuated below, surface fibrillose, squamulose above, $1\frac{1}{2}$ ' long, about $\frac{1}{2}$ ' thick.

Spores fusiform elliptic, olive-gray, about .0008' long. In pine woods, subcespitose. Seen first, September, 1873—found again, October, 1875. A very peculiar fungus. On carefully crushing on the slide of the microscope a portion of the hymenium, the hairs, if they may so be called, appear like little cylinders about 0.2' long, attenuated below and abruptly enlarged above. Lamellae dark blood red when dry.

14. *Marasmius cucullatus*, *n. sp.*—On dead twigs and limbs of *Viburnum corymbosum*, October. Pileus about 1–20 of an inch across, thin, campanulate, margin sulcate-striate and in the dry plant closing around the stem like a hood—lamellae about 12 with shorter ones alternating, adnate, rather paler than the pileus. Stem $\frac{1}{4}$ '– $\frac{1}{2}$ ' long, slender, with a spot of white tomentum at base—pale-straw color throughout. Grows on branches not yet fallen.

15. *Marasmius praeacutus*, *n. sp.*—On cedar twigs and on the bark of cedar trees and logs—summer and fall. Pileus membranaceous, convex and margin incurved at first but soon expanding to nearly plane, subumbilicate and faintly sulcate-striate, white with a reddish tinge in the centre, about $\frac{1}{4}$ ' across.—lamellae hardly crowded, more or less branched, with a few shorter ones, adnate but not decurrent, white, rather narrow. Stem about one inch long, swollen below and hollow, but suddenly contracted at the very base almost to a point, color reddish-brown rather lighter above, the pointed base nearly white.

The young plant consists of a swollen *oblong-clavate* stem capped with the minute white pileus, which is then less than the diameter of the stem itself, but, as the pileus expands, the stem elongates and becomes more slender.

Near *M. Vaillantii*, *Fr.*, but the lamellae are closer and narrower, the pileus smaller, and the stem is contracted above and white at base.

16. *Boletus squamulosus*, *n. sp.*—Pileus convex, 2'-3' across, covered with a dull red, separable, viscose pellicle—flesh soft, dull yellowish-white when freshly broken, soon turning greenish-blue and finally drying to a permanent yellow—tubes of unequal size, not large, somewhat depressed around the stem, straw color, turning greenish-blue when bruised, but, like the flesh of the pileus, becoming at length permanently yellow. Stem solid, 3' long, $\frac{1}{2}$ ' thick, rather enlarged below, yellow within and at the very summit, surface covered, except the yellow summit, with a *red squamulose coat*. Resembles *B. Frostii*, *Rus.*, but distinguished by the color of the tubes and the different covering of the stem. Spores elliptic, about .0007' long, one end a little bent. In dry oak and pine woods, July, August.

§ 77. Two New Fungi, by CHARLES H. PECK.

Lycoperdon Warnei, *Pk.*—Peridium large, three to four inches high and nearly as broad, sessile, thick, scaly, obovate, whitish; spores snuff-brown, subglobose inclining to ovate, .00025 to .0003 inch long.

Ground among nettles. Chicago. *H. L. Warne*. Of this species I have seen dried specimens only, but so far as the characters can be ascertained, it is a remarkable plant differing from all ordinary forms of *Lycoperdon* in its peculiarly large spores and in its singular capillitium, which is made up of membranous plates or folds rather than of filaments. It may hereafter be deemed necessary to separate it as the type of a new genus. Mr. Warne remarks that in size and shape it is not unlike a beef's heart.

Septoria Besseyi, *Pk.*—Hypophyllous; perithecia more or less abundantly scattered over the whole lower surface of the leaf, slightly prominent, at first pale ferruginous or subochraceous, then black; spores large, cylindrical, obtuse, moderately curved, usually containing several nucleoli, .0016 to .0022 inch long, about .00016 inch broad, oozing out in whitish or pinkish white masses or in short thick tendrils. Living leaves of young ash trees. Ames, Iowa. *Prof. C. E. Bessey*.

This species is doubtless closely related to *Septoria Fraxini*, but it differs so much in habit, judging from the description of that species, that I have felt constrained to consider it distinct. The upper surface of the leaf is mottled with minute yellowish spots. Both this and the preceding species are dedicated to their respective discoverers.

§ 78. New Fungi, by W. R. GERARD. No. VI.

Hysterium Cookeianum, *n. sp.*—Perithecia erumpent, and at length entirely superficial, black, not striate, linear-elongated, ends acute; lips narrow, slightly swollen, edges somewhat remote; asci